

TO BAISE GRADE OF TEXAS OFFICES

New Postmasters Are Appointed for Six Texas Postoffices.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—On Jan-uary I the following Texas postoffices will be raised to the presidential class: Blessing, Breckenridge, Burleson, Elec-tra, Haringen Jasper Junction, Hillgore, Menard, Ovalo and Roby. The following postmasters have been appointed in Texas: John W. Hargrove, Elbert; John A. Sparks, Feblis; Miss Eliza Moreland, Kermit; Geo. C. Powell, Konohassett; Jas. W. McConnico, Ruralshade; Paul Schen Walling.

MRS. HOCKETT IS GIVEN \$10 FINE

Mrs. Frank Hockett, who has been living in the Southwestern hotel near the Southwestern railway building, was fined 310 in police court Friday afternoon on a charge of disturbing the peace. John Barbrick, the prosecuting witness, stated the woman used abusive language and blso cut his glove with a bread knife, which he produced in court. Mrs. Hockett stated she used abusive language. Bar brick was showing a prospective ten-

Charles Weaver, a police court character, charged with using abusive lan-guage, was fined \$5 and costs, which

ne paid.

Waiting at the foot of the stairs leading to the police station court room Friday afternoon was the wife and six children of Inez Estrada, a young Mexican arrested on the charge of drunkenness and assault. The wife next March, was supposed to be the prosecuting. The fact witheas, but she did not appear in the court room, preferring to enlist the sympathy of judge Lea by her mute appeal. Estrada was fined \$1,

cels post, has greatly strengthened their hopes, and they believe that if

once a system is established for the rural districts, it will only be a short

time before it is made general.

James L. Cowles, founder and secre-

tary of the Postal Progress league, says that a vigorous campaign will be made this year in Washington to bring about

the enactment of some parcels post

shall urge the president to call a

special session of the sixty-second congress to take up this matter. "Every effort is being made by the

members of our league throughout the

make sure of the senate.

convention in February.

handsome profit."

country to bring about the election of

post system-the Bennett bill and the Sulzer bill. Our league favors the Sul-

Although the sentiment in the house

seems generally favorable to the par-

cels post, there is a strong factor op-

posed to it. This is the house com-

nittee of postoffices and post roads. Representative Weeks, of Massa-

chusetts, the chairman of this body, has

expressed himself very forcibly as

opposed to any legislation of this kind,

and he apparently has the support of

the majority of the committee. With

ever, ten of these lose their seats in

The Sulzer BIII.

that the common weight limit of the

ness of the postoffice the 1 cent an

ounce rate on general merchandise-

fourth class mail matter-be reduced

two ounces or fraction thereof; that

the rate on local letters or sealed par-

cels posted for delivery within the free

delivery services be 2 cents on par-

dditional two ounces; at non-delivery

It provides that all mail matter col-

ent rural routes of the United States

shall be in one class, with rates, door to door, between the different houses

and places of business, and the post-

follows: On parcels up to one twenty-

inches in dimensions and up to one pound in weight, 1 cent; on larger

parcels up to one-half a cubic foot, or six by 12 by 12 inches in dimensions

and up to 11 pounds in weight, 5

cents; on larger parcels up to one

cubic foot, six by 12 by 24 inches in dimensions and up to 25 pounds in weight, 16 cents. No parcels shall be

over six feet in length, and in no case

shall carrier be obliged to transport a load of over 500 pounds. Section 4 of the bill provides that

on all unregistered prepaid mail mat-

ter without declared value an indent nity up to \$10 shall be paid by the

postoffice department for such actual oss or damage as may occur through

office or postoffices on each route, as

ted and delivered within the differ-

offices, I cent for each two ounces.

cels up to 4 ounces, 1 cent on

to the third class rate. I cent for each

the sixty-second congress opens.

in amplified form at this session.

"Should we fail." he continued, "we

legislation.

PILES TURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD

li you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers. Box P. Notre Dame, Ind. you suffer from bleeding, itching,



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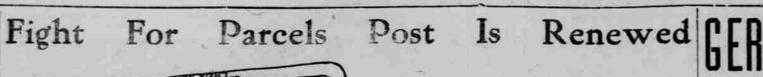


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On registered parcels of declared value, and on which the fee for regis-EL PASO





Prominent figures in the parcels post fight:

Postmaster general Hitchcock, who favors a rural parcels post, and who uld have charge of this system, should it be established,

2.-James L. Cowles, founder and secretary, of the Postal Progress league. 3.-Frederick C. Beach, editor of the Scientific American and president of the Postal Progress league.

4.—Frank H. Platt, head of the United States Express company, who leads senators pledged to a parcels post sys-tem. We feel confident that a majority the fight of the express companies against the establishment of a parcels of the house members are in favor of post.

such legislation, and now is our time "A mass meeting is to be held in service. The fees for insurance and also a great source of revenue to the Cooper union, New York on December registration shall be as follows: For government. which will be addressed by a num- registration and insurance up to \$50. ber of prominent business men, and 10 cents; for each additional \$50, 2 carry packages up to 110 pounds for this will be followed by our annual cents. No claim for compensation will one-third of a cent a pound, while be admitted if not prosented within one year after the parcel is posted. Favor Sulzer Bill. "At present there are two bills be-The act shall take effect six months fore congress providing for a parcels from and after the date of approval

Is Not Taft's Plan.

zer bill because it specifies the limit Of course this is not in accordance on packages. If this bill is made a law with the recommendation of the presiwill save the people of the country dent, as he suggests only a parcels post \$50,000,000 a year that they are now paying to the express companies in excessive rates, and convert the annual for rural sections, while Sulzer's bill provides for a general system. deficit of the postoffice department into

Some parcels post enthusiasts oppose even the Sulzer bill on the ground that the merchandise rate should only be a cent a pound. This they claim, is the only way that uncle Sam can hope to compete with the express companies.

They argue that if the bill is made a law as it stands, uncle Sam will get all the long hauls where losses are incurred, while the express companies will get the advantage of the short hauls as they will be able to quote cheaper rates. In support of their statement they make the following ex-

the end of the present session, howthe house, and there will be a new City desires to ship a 10 pound parcel committee with a new chairman when to Buffalo. The rate by parcels post would be 79 cents, while the express company carries it for 50 cents. Of The arguments for and against a parcels post are many, and have been course the express company would get reiterated time and again, and it is the business. But suppose he wishes to safe to say that they will be presented ship it to Seattle, Wash. The express npany's rate would be \$2.15, while Uncle Sam would carry it for the same Representative Sulzer's bill provides price, 79 cents, and of course, would get the business. As the greatest periomestic postal service of the United centage of hauls are on an average of 40 miles the express companies, of States be increased to 11 pounds, the common limit of the Universal Postal union, and that in the general busi-

course, would get all the profit." Suggest Curbing Express Companies. Other supporters of the movement say that this difficulty can be overcome by the government taking steps to prevent the express companies from handling packages under the 11 pound limit. At the last session of congress representative Murdock, of Kansas, introduced a resolution calling upon the postmaster general for information whether the government had taken stens to protect its monopoly in carrying the mail against the incursions of the express companies.

The resolution declared that under existing laws, the government has a nonopoly for carrying all letters and The law specifically depackages. clares for "letters and packets."

According to Mr. Murdock "packets" cover most of the packages handled by the express companies, although the postoffice officials construe it to mean 'packets of letters," in accordance with an opinion given by attorney general MacVeagh in 1881. Mr. Murdock declared that the Mac-

Veagh opinion was not founded on law or fact. Nothing definite came of the resolution, but the matter will be taken up

will be made to have congress look into it.

Frederick O. Beach, editor of the Scientific American and president of the fault of the postal service, and the Postal Progress league, seems this without extra charge. Certificates of posting shall be provided on de- greatly pleased with the progress that

is being made. "Parcels post legislation is bound to tration, insurance, and postage has with a representative of the Internabeen duly prepaid, the postoffice de-partment shall pay the full value of any direct loss or damage that may occur through the fault of the postal money saver to the merchants, but is

under our present laws, the government charges the prohibitive rate of 16 cents a pound for merchandise, and refuses to take anything over four pounds. Think of our rural free delivery being run at a loss of millions of dollars a year. The driver makes his daily rounds with his horse and wagon, and a load of mail weighing about 25 pounds, while there is room for at least 500 pounds. This space could be filled with packages sent by sparcels post. Not only would this system be of immense benefit to the farmers, but the income derived from it would overcome the postal deficit. "Of course, legislation of this kind would decrease the swollen profits of the express companies, but the people

PREPARE TO WORK ON PECOS SEWERS

are arousd and it is bound to come."

Pecos, Tex., Dec. 17,-Messrs. O'Nell "Suppose a merchant in New York | and Irwin, of the O'Nell Engineering company, Dallas, had a conference with the Pecos Commercial club members and other citizens in regard to the proposed plan of operations. The city is to put in a sewerage system costing not less than \$25,000. The Pecos Commercial club has re

ceived notice from the officials of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railway that writeups of the Pecos and Toyah valleys will appear on the last page of the new time card folder the Gould system is getting out. The Baptist church is drilling an ar-tesian well and is erecting here a \$30,-000 church edifice. B. F. Caps is in charge of the work

WORK IN THE CASE OF HART Possession of a rabbit's foot failed exert a protecting influence Friday afternoon on M. P. Hart, who was ar-rested in a saloon in the south part

RABBIT'S FOOT FAILS TO

city on a charge of drunkenness after he had sustained a number of wounds as a result of an encounter, it is alleged, with Sam Williams, a one legged man. Sam is alleged to have used a beer bottle. Hart was unable to appear in police court Fri-day afternoon and the case was passed until Saturday. Williams was arrest-ed several blocks from the scene of the difficulty.



Republican Growth Heaviest in Congressional Districts to Be Divided.

FOUR NEW MEMBERS IN TEXAS POSSIBLE

Austin, Texas, Dec. 17,-The reapporionment of the congressional and other political divisions of the state, on the basis of the new population figures, must be made by the next legislature, which is to convene in January, and, while it is stated that this work could 218,963 to 214,721. Both of these disbe performed at a special session, it is tricts are situated in North Texas. considered unlikely that there will be An analysis of the population figures any postponement of the task. It is by districts shows that the reapportionconsidered not at all unlikely that in ment will chiefly concern the western counties where there may be plain evidence that an incomplete count of the gain of population in the remainder of people was made a recount may be or-

Democratic Politicians Disappointed. The men most keenly disappointed over the federal census figures for Texas are the Democratic politicians who aspire to being elected to congress by the creation of new districts and the general readjustment of the present ones. In the absence of the establishment of the new basis of population for congressional districts it is not defi-nitely known how many additional congressmen the census figures will give Texas. It is considered practically assured that it will not be less than two and it may be as many as four. The more new districts that are allowed the state the greater will be the legislative wirepulling for their creation on the part of aspiring politicians.

Sixteenth District's Growth.

By far the greatest proportion or percentage of population increase dur-ing the last 10 years was in the western and southern parts of the state. The most wonderful showing in this particular is in the Sixteenth congressional district, represented by W. R. Smith. The area of this district is \$3,286 miles, embracing 56 counties, some of which are as large as the average state. " It is more than five hundred miles across this district at its widest point, east and west. In 1980 it had a population of 161,084. The census figures recently announced give the district a population of 367,623, which is an increase of 206,539 in 10 years.

Thir:centh Comes Next.

Immediately north of this district is the Thirteenth district, embracing the Panhandie region. It is represented in congress by John H. Stephens. This district has an area of 44,607 square miles and in 1900 its population was 188,541. The new census gives the district a population of 338,333, an increase of 149,792.

The Lower Rio Grande.

The lower Rio Grande border region which is embraced in the Fifteenth district, has increased in population of its natural tributary territory and which have been the means of opening from 166,694 in 1900, to 235,895 in 1910. placed in a shoestring district that ex-

and development not having been inaugurated until the ranch region was opened up by the construction of railroads which was begun only a few years ago. The Fifteenth district has an area of 35,525 miles, and is represented in congress by John N. Garner. The district was cut out in the shape of a shoestring by the legislature in or-der to prevent the several Republican counties along the border and towards the interior from wielding political con-

Growth of Fourteenth.

The district in which San Antonio is situated, the Fourteenth, made large galn in population during the last 10 years. The census of 1960 gave that district a population of 181,250. The new census shows that the aggregate population of the counties composing the district is 269,198, an increase of 87,948. James L. Slayden has represented this district in congress for several years.

Dallas Helps Fifth Grow. The rapid growth of Dallas accounts chiefly for the increase in the aggregate population of the countles com posing the Fifth district. The popula-tion of this district in 1900 was 200,061, and in 1910, 293,654. Jack Beall is the present congressman from this district.

Two Show Decrease. The new census shows a falling off in the popuation of the Third and Fourth

Fourth districts, which show decreases, was relatively small.

Readjustment of Boundaries. It is expected that there will be a general readjustment of the boundary lines of all the districts. This will be absolutely necessary as to most of the districts where the increase of popula-tion was even slight, if the change in the basis of representation is made by congress, which now seems to be assured. But it is in carving out the new districts from the big scope of ter-ritory into which new settlers are now pouring that promises to excite the more intense rivalry on the part of congressional aspirants. It is already apparent that the present Texas delega-tion in congress will strive to keep their respective districts as intact as possible, but to what extent the legislature will respect the wishes of these

officeholders remains to be seen.

May Give Republicans Chance.

It is in the western and southern portions of the state that the Republican vote is the largest. With the influx of new settlers from northern and middle western states into these parts during the last few years the Republican voting strength has been greatly increased. 312. It took some radical gerrymanding on of 2320 as compared with 37 people 10 the part of the legislature 10 years ago years ago. Dailam county increased its to create districts in the San Antonio and Rio Grande border territory that would be assuredly Democratic coming legislature has a still harder task before it of grouping the counties so as to make the new districts in that part of the state Democratic.

The Republican voting strength in all of the larger cities of the state is much larger than in the smaller towns and rural sections. For this reason no Democratic congressional possibility who lives outside of these cities wants one of them in his district. San Anto-nio was formerly in one of the Rio Grande border districts, but at the last apportionment, through the persistent effort of Mr. Garner and other rural members of the legislature from that part of the state, it was shunted out

Caught Cold!

How often it happens that serious illness, and sometimes death is directly traceable to neglect of a "common" cold. After it is too late, what wouldn't we give to have checked the cold at the start, when it would quickly yield to simple home treatment.

A most effective remedy, that will usually break up a cold over night and quickly relieve the most irritating cough, is made by mixing 2 punces of glycerine, a half-ounce of virgin oil of pine and 8 ounces of pure whisky. Shake well, and take a teaspoonful four times a day. The in-gredients for this mixture can be bought in any good drug store, and easily mixed together in a large bottle. This formula was used and recommended for many years by the late Dr. W. A. Leach, who founded the Leach Chemical Co., of Cincinnati, O., in whose laboratories the virgm oil of pine is compounded,

Protect Yourself! Get the Original and Genuine

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The Food-drink for All Ages. For Infants, Invalids, and Growing children Pure Nutrition, up building the whole body. Invigorates the nursing mother and the aged

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nteresting features besides its possibilities as to the reapportionment of congressional districts. It shows that the increase in population of some of the western and southwestern counties is enormous. Ten years ago Balley county contained only four people. The new census gives it a population of 312. Dawson county has a population population from 46 to 4001. Haskell courty rose from 2637 in 1900 to 16,249 in 1910. Both Hidalgo and Cameron counties, situated far down in the val-ley of the Rio Grande in the most southern part of the state, more than doubled their population in 10 years. In 1900 Gray county had a population of only 480; the late census gives it a population of 2405. Lubbock county. which had only 293 people and was 100 miles from a railroad 10 years ago, is now credited with a population of 3624 and the town of Lubbock, the county seat, has become a railroad center of considerable importance.

One of the noticeable things about the large increase in population of many countles of the state is that it is found along the lines of new railroads ment. Scores of towns that were not on

The Hall Room Boys







